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RECENT LITERATURE

NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

A New Policy toward Drunks and Vagrants.—The usual plan of arresting a man for drunkenness or vagrancy and committing him for a period to jail can be based only on one of three possible reasons: (1) to punish the offender; (2) to protect society; (3) to reform the individual. The third alone is worthy of serious consideration. Individual responsibility is destroyed rather than built up in an institution, and individual responsibility is the main objective in the treatment. The usual method of handling prisoners in city jails tends to destroy their self-respect and sense of responsibility. There should be officials in every city jail to pass upon the justice of arrests, without the formality of a trial. In the police court the authority of the judge should be limited to the question of the legal cause of action: he should have no authority to fix a definite sentence or determine treatment. The prisoner who has been found guilty should be turned over to authorities competent to prescribe the proper method of treatment. The prisoners will fall into classes requiring different treatment. The defectives who are unimprovable should be cared for where they will not be a menace to society. The dipsomaniac requires medical treatment, as his trouble is a nervous disorder. This treatment is best given in institutions located in the country. Country life combined with a wholesome mode of living is the best means of arousing the latent forces and ambitions. The unemployed and discouraged, namely, the vagrants, need to have the individual sense of responsibility re-established. This can be done only by giving a purpose to existence. Farm work and educational training are the needs of this class. All such farm colonies should be under state supervision, and the inmates should receive a wage, as this gives a sense of independence and self-respect.—Max Watson, *National Municipal Review*, October, 1915.
E. B. R.

Working Women and Drink.—Why do so many women of normal intelligence and moral development and up-bringing come to grief through drink? Like the men, some women are led astray by love of company, by the desire to stand well with their fellows, or by sheer inability to resist suggestion. But with women there are also other reasons. The habit appears later in life than with men. After years of self-abnegating and unremitting toil for their households, not a few women break down as they near the climacteric. Worn out and exhausted, they seek to overcome this growing lassitude and to gain courage to face their daily lives by methods hitherto resisted. Even when there is no abnormal strain, many elderly women, after their children have grown up and left home, tend to give way to drink. They are nearly always in poor health, they never had any interests apart from their families, and they suffer from loneliness and depression. We find women who drink because they learned the habit as factory girls. Other inebriates are the mentally defective, the victims of ill-health, and the worn-out drudges. But most female inebriates are such because their husbands drink. If a husband earning 30 shillings a week spends a sixth of that at the public-house, he spends what represents his wife's food and clothing. It is she and not he who suffers. Then the suggestion of alcohol is constant in her environment. The less support the husband accords the home the more squalid and uncomfortable it becomes, and therefore the less attractive in comparison with the public-house. The husband may keep what he pleases out of his income, and throw on the wife the chief burden of keeping the family a unit. A sense of duty toward the family fulfilled would be the best foundation for sense of duty toward the state. The wife would gain in health, character, and happiness, and be able to take her place as the moral center of her home.—A. Martin, *Nineteenth Century*, January, 1916. E. E. M.

Suffrage and Prohibition.—Whether or not there is any intimate relation between the suffragist and the prohibitionist movements is a question that provokes diverse replies. The pronouncements of certain liquor interests and of certain suffrage leaders assume that suffrage and liquor are enemies of each other; and such a man as Mr. W. H. Taft imputes similar emotionalism to suffrage and prohibition. Yet officially the national suffrage movement maintains silence upon the issue, a number of its leaders openly bid for the wet vote, and an anti-suffrage study of some importance claims that woman suffrage has had little effect in securing prohibition. This bald negation is not verified by a survey of the local and national election votes from suffrage states. With the exception of grape-growing California, the possession of suffrage by a state has meant a preparation of the soil for prohibition sentiment. Hence the facts behind this external attitude of "benevolent neutrality" should lead us to predict that the recent suffrage gains in the East augur for that section of the country an increasing support of the prohibition issue.—L. Ames Brown, *North American Review*, January, 1916. M. T. P.

Social Aspects of Drink.—The use of alcohol and awareness to its dangers are heritages from ancient times. Contemporary campaigning against liquor is advancing from the vituperative to the pseudo-scientific stage. Those preferring scientific conclusions as to the effect of liquor find no concurrence of professional opinion. Physiologically, some scientists say, it is a poisonous nutriment, some call it a destroyer of higher mental capacities, some, a beneficial stimulant to certain persons who use it in moderation. Prohibition does not seem to be the panacea for evils attributed so often to alcoholism. The degeneracy of alcoholics is dependent upon the amount consumed, the physiological condition of the drinker, and other factors. Alcoholism is but one of the causes of insanity. The part played by alcoholism in inducing other diseased conditions has not been ascertained. Surely the economic and criminal effects imputed to liquor are not certain enough to validate the current crude generalizations of prohibition agitators. Moreover, the American saloon with its evil concomitants is due to discernible causes which should be made clear, in the interests of constructive temperance reform. The saloon entered politics in self-defense against the political attempt to exterminate it. Abuse of the local-option principle has encouraged illegal and legal loitering of liquor interests where annual elections were liable to reverse existing laws; it has allowed the extra-rural vote to force urban prohibition and hence evasion of law; it has promoted such prohibition measures as the forbidding of beverages in some states. License-control sentiment, just as unwisely, has made quantitative uniform levies, has failed to encourage temperateness, and has forced liquor into the hands of moneyed men. The first plank in constructive reform is adjusting taxes to the quality of liquor, so as to put a premium on temperate drinks. Secondly, state judiciaries seem most fit to issue licenses, and the retailer should be released from slavery to the politically embroiled producer. Thirdly, local option should mean the rule of the community, not of the majority. Fourthly, the experiment of communities conducting the liquor business for the good of the community, rather than for profit, has enormous possibilities of reform in it.—John Koren, *Atlantic Monthly*, January and February, 1916. M. T. P.

Prohibition of Alcoholic Drinks in Russia.—According to some Russian newspapers, prohibition of alcoholic drinks has been unusually successful; according to others, it has failed altogether. Considering the whiskey question first, the facts as ascertained by myself are about as follows. Even acknowledging certain bad conditions, the majority of reports are favorable to the law; especially in the country the results have been wonderful. In spite of the higher cost of living the farmers are in fair circumstances, but the glowing reports of savings banks must be doubted. Village life has changed. Formerly any village tyrant could, with the help of whiskey, do anything he pleased, but now the sober villagers want to know something of the problems that come up. They read a great deal more than formerly, and there is not the dull apathy that was present during the war with Japan. In the cities the law has been less successful on account of greater opportunities for secret distilleries and the greater number of customers. Among the intelligent classes there is much discussion of displacing the saloon by public amusement houses, concerts, etc. The press has never reported how the deficit in taxes is made up. Perhaps a few millions more or less do not matter in a great war. The prohibition of wine and beer has been fought hard by French and Russian wine merchants, grape growers, and saloonkeepers. A return to the old conditions is not probable during the war. It is doubtful whether the tendency in the cities will be victorious in the end, but meanwhile the alcohol opponents are trying to get public opinion in their favor.—R. Hercod, "Das Alkoholverbot in Russland," *Süddeutsche Monatshefte*, December, 1915. C. C. J.

Vodka Prohibition and Russian Peasant Life.—The statistical bureau of the Government of Kostroma issued a questionnaire to six hundred correspondents in different districts, dealing in part with the results of prohibition since November, 1914. The observations and reports of the different correspondents lasted from four to five months. Questions were submitted to them such as these: "What are the results of the stoppage of the sale of vodka on the economic life of the country? Has any improvement been noted in the case of those peasants whose homes were previously ruined by their drunkenness? What is the influence of prohibition on the moral life of the community?"

The results of prohibition, according to most of the answers, are: "decrease of crime, in some instances by 90 per cent; stoppage of hooliganism, increase of labor capacity, and decrease of poverty." Further questions were devoted to finding out whether the correspondents think it possible to have permanent prohibition. In answering, some express the fear that with permanent prohibition the people will use vicious substitutes and suffer from it. Others fear the financial deficit and the consequent imposition of new taxes. Many fall back ultimately on prohibition, since "it is necessary for everything—for economic wealth, for health, physical and moral improvement, and for the stoppage of crime. Without it the people will be lost." The majority of the reports show that the country no longer approves of its dark, drink-sodden past.—J. Y. Simpson, *Contemporary Review*, December, 1915. D. T. E.

Woman's Duty to Serve and the Struggle against the Lady of Leisure.—It is very difficult to make any opposition to compulsory service for women, for one can really never know what kind of compulsory service will be introduced. If one interpret the duty in war times as the right of the state to train and use the woman in the place of man, one deals with a practical political problem. It is an error to think that such service marks a new epoch in the advance of the woman from object to subject, to a status of equality with man. Psychologically, the most interesting recommendation made by the director of this woman's service movement is that every girl, no matter what her station in life, should serve as servant-girl for a period of two years. Such employment would have the same moral effect as military service has on the man. The training to independence is perhaps more important than training to obedience. Others have suggested that it would be desirable to have young girls of all classes shift for themselves for a period of time, in order that they might learn to know what poverty, thrift, and independence mean.—E. M. Schweitzer, "Die Frauendienstpflicht und der Kampf gegen die Dame," *Die Neue Rundschau*, December, 1915. H. A. J.

Women and the Reconstruction of Industry.—The war has caused such changes in our commercial and industrial life that the process of adaptation has necessitated the employment of female labor. The government appeared as a purchaser, and its ministry of munitions took over ordnance factories and engineering works, which were put under state control. They were faced with a shortage of skilled men and a lack of technical knowledge among women. The London County Council has partly provided for training by opening a number of centers where women may obtain a knowledge of munition work. Further, it requires the skilled worker to devote a part of his time to the supervising and training of new hands. The result has been to enable many women to become skilled and so to increase the output. In non-industrial occupations, the displacement of men by women has been even greater. In the post-office women have become sorters, telegraph and telephone operators, collectors, and carriers. Practically the whole clerical force of the new department of munitions is women, under the supervision and instruction of male officials of long standing.

The same is true of banks and insurance offices. In the distributing trades women are everywhere found. On the railways, as a rule, the ticket collectors are women, and at the main stations girls are acting as platform attendants. Women are taking up ordinary farm labor as well as dairying and cheese-making. Formerly their service in the engineering trades was confined to manual operations and the manipulating of automatic tools, while today they are in charge of some of the most delicate engineering operations, necessitating great skill and high intelligence. The question of wages is adjusting itself locally. The government attempts to apply in practice the theory of equal wage for equal work. It is plain that the war has changed the whole economic position of labor.—C. Kinloch-Cooke, *Nineteenth Century*, December, 1915.

E. E. M.

Women of England.—The war is changing English life and devouring the quiet hidden places where the future is nourished. It goes unrecorded, partly because it touches the part of the world which is the care of women, and partly because when one thinks of women in war time the exceptional people come forward as usual to crowd out the rest of mankind. One does not refer to the women who have acquired boots, spurs, and khaki in which they have done deeds of valor, to the women nurses, women doctors, and surgeons who have stopped one of the leaks through which gushed out the life of Europe, but rather to the middle-class housewives who are not likely to write their own history. These women who have lived in love with stability have seen a great change in the past year. Busy with the men and babies, these women have in their homes seen a special revelation from this war. Assault is made upon the lives of their children through disorganized social machinery. To be idle while this titanic struggle is on is impossible, and so they have learned that participation in the collective life by service is necessary for happiness. It may seem to neutrals, when they read of the triumphant greed of the coal owners and army contractors, and the politician's gamblings for leadership, that this war has done nothing to Europe except make it a swill-dish for the capitalist class. But middle-class people have endured many experiences and have found them to be revelations that we could not have received in times of peace.—Rebecca West, *Atlantic Monthly*, January, 1916.

G. E. M.

The Verification of the German Social Policy.—At the beginning of the war grave anxiety prevailed, among the friends of social legislation, regarding the liabilities of the social insurance and its accumulated capital. Will the sickness, the accident, the invalid, and the pension funds be able to meet the phenomenally increased liabilities, and will the institutions as such withstand the storm and stress of the world-war? The restrictive measures adopted at the beginning as a safeguard proved, however, unnecessary, since the increased burden did not assume the expected and much-dreaded proportions. According to the report of the *Reichsamt* of the interior, more than 3,500 branches, at the end of the year 1914, were able to grant not only a decrease of the usual dues but also an increase of the premiums paid, while more than 2,000 treasuries reduced the insurance rate, and out of 2,102 *Betriebskrankenkassen* 1,230 maintained their former rates of dues and support. Although the invalid-insurance funds had to bear the greatest burden, yet participants in the war have been exempted from paying their dues during the time of actual service without forfeiting their claims, and orphans and widows received their usual annuities. Besides all that, the insurance companies had to May used thirteen million marks for war benefits and invested fifty-six millions of marks as loans for the same purpose. Thus the greater portion of the capital served a double purpose; it was used as security for social insurance and at the same time promoted the development of social culture. It created social institutions which in turn became potent factors in mitigating the evils of the war.—Heinrich Dove, "Die Bewährung der deutschen Sozialpolitik im Weltkrieg," *Nord und Süd*, December, 1915. Z. T. E.

The Polish-Jewish Problem.—The Polish Jews form a closed and completely developed national organism, and have all the marks and criteria of a nation. There are about 2,000,000 of these Jews in Poland who speak the Jewish-German language. The question now is whether they should be kept as a nationality or assimilated by the

Poles. Since they do exist, they also have an ethical right to future existence, and it is not a question as to whose culture is superior. From a political standpoint it is to the benefit of Germany to keep up the Polish Jews. The Poles, it must be remembered, are Slavs, and will not make undoubted friends of Central Europe. The Jews would make the strongest friends of Germany, since they have been ruthlessly oppressed by the Russians, and because their language is related to the German. This would not mean a Germanizing of the Polish Jews. It would not cause friction between them and the Poles. Furthermore, the 16,000 Russian Jews who have come annually to Poland since 1897 have not Russianized the country, since they came from a region which is Jewish by almost 98 per cent. Therefore, the recognition and securing of the Polish Jews as a nation, without any kind of Germanizing, is the only possible and beneficial solution of the problem. It gives the Jews the right of existence and recognizes the Poles as the predominant race. For Germany it secures warm and dependable friends.—Nachum Goldmann, "Zum 'polnisch-jüdischen Problem," *Preussische Jahrbücher*, December, 1915. C. C. J.

Rural Life from August, 1914, to October, 1915.—The writer has taken especial pains to familiarize himself with that sensitive, but difficult to measure, barometer of social conditions, rural life. When the war broke out without warning, and the country was as suddenly depleted of its efficient men just as the harvest was well begun, women and children and old men turned to the difficult task before them, and in a spirit of mutual helpfulness and service to their country preserved the agricultural resources of the nation. In the invaded regions, for very obvious reasons, the harvest could not be completed, while the homeless refugees, disheartened by disaster and strangers to the industrial technique of the sections to which they fled, were fitted only slowly into the rural enterprises of their countrymen. As time advanced, problems of agricultural labor also clouded somewhat the remarkable concord of the rural people as they continued the vital function of preparing for another year's crop. Laborers have sometimes made exorbitant demands for higher wages, notwithstanding the incapacity which attended their youthful or aged efforts. Regulation by law has in some cases been resorted to. Spanish laborers have been imported. Prisoners of war have not been very successfully used. Government allowances to unfortunates have sometimes seemed to deter them from making greater possible efforts. But, on the whole, the group conduct of the rural population has been most excellent, and, in particular, remarkable efforts at co-operation and maintaining older rural institutions have been put forth by numerous devoted and undaunted women.—J. H. Ricard, "La Vie pavanne (d'août 1914 à octobre 1915)," *Revue politique et parlementaire*, December, 1915. C. C. C.

A Censorship of the Censor.—The improper exercise of its functions has made the censorship a menace to the successful prosecution of the war. It is universally agreed that a censorship of war news is necessary, but the institution is now running amuck in non-military matters; it has abused its privilege and its trust. The press bureau has, as one function, the suppression of all news calculated to depress the public. But the censorship has acted disastrously in every way; it has suppressed opinion, suppressed honest neutral comment when adverse to ourselves, and served up amazing nonsense by "military experts" under the guise of sober truth. A censorship of the censorship—an agreement among newspaper men—would confer a boon on the nation, if it agreed to suppress the reports of those who see nothing in a British or Russian reverse but a subtle plan of the higher military powers or an embarrassment to the victor. An organization of journalists to suppress false news released for publication would defeat the plans of those who, through changing the complexion of the news, produce a state of unwarranted optimism and ignorance.—Alexander Campbell, *English Review*, January, 1916. E. B. R.

On Understanding the Mind of Germany.—Men cannot act enduringly and deliberately to the hurt of others for their own advantage simply because they realize that it is to their advantage. In the serious enterprises they must always have the support of moral justification. In times of war men seek to justify the horrors of the situation by idealizing the cause for which the war is fought. The more unjustifiable the war the more certain the emotions are to develop ideas and beliefs calculated to disguise the lack of justification. Each nation expresses its moral convictions in terms which its history has made familiar and congenial. How appealing and convincing these are to other nations depends upon the degree to which they are familiar and understandable. The moral defense of Great Britain is readily understood by the average American, because it is in the terms which the American would employ most naturally in his own justification. The same is almost equally true of France. But it is quite different in the case of Germany. Her moral justification is in unfamiliar terms, and Americans who sympathize with her explain and justify her cause in terms which the Germans themselves do not employ. The English understanding of the German mental and moral temper is very far from the conception which the Germans have of themselves. The English, for example, interpret German *Kultur* to mean literally that might makes right. To the German the *Kultur* for the preservation of which the war is waged is a necessity of all humanity: the ideal is not force, but the organization of all forces that the ideal of organization (*Kultur*) may triumph over the ideal of chaotic individualism. Not to employ force to defend this possession is to the German mind treachery to the cause of humanity. It is possible to understand the philosophy of a people only in the light of their history and national development. Submission to duty, salvation through striving of will, the moral mission of aesthetic culture, and historicism are the ideas which form the continuing mind of Germany. Our minds have been fed upon political and social ideas foreign to German thought. The German idea of the state is an extension of the ideas of mediaevalism into the modern world. This is the implication when the Germans themselves say that the German people lack political sense and capacity for self-government. They accomplish great things under leadership. This is saying that "the Germans, with all their achievements, have missed the one great experience in which the national minds of Great Britain, France, and America have been educated and ripened." This is "probably the root of the difficulty of mutual understanding as between the German mind and that of other peoples."—John Dewey, *Atlantic Monthly*, February, 1916.

E. B. R.

Psycho-Analysis a New Educational Method.—According to the Freudian psychology, hysteria is the result of an earlier-experienced sexual catastrophe. The forcible suppression in consciousness of this disagreeable experience results in its becoming operative in sub-consciousness and appearing in most peculiar mental or physical aberrations. By means of psycho-analysis it is possible to tap this subconscious field, find the real cause of the aberration, bring it into the consciousness of the patient, and thus effect a cure. Yet in many cases of hysteria it has been impossible to find any trace of a sexual catastrophe in the patient's earlier experience. Much of this theory is based on imagination. In making interpretations of dreams, anything in the world may be interpreted as being a sexual symbol. This method is unscientific to the highest degree, for it is based on the exploration of subconsciousness, about which we know absolutely nothing. Therefore the use of it as an educational method, practiced on children for the cure of tics, bad habits, and similar aberrations, by teachers and psychologists who know nothing about the medical field, is not only a scientific error but also a pedagogical sin.—J. Lindworsky, "Die Psychoanalyse eine neue Erziehungsmethode?" *Stimmen der Zeit*, December, 1916.

H. A. J.

What is Pathological Psychology?—Pathological mental conditions are not different in kind from normal ones. Therefore we can regard the variations of which pathological physical states consist as experiments performed by nature. In the study of pathological psychology are to be found several rather distinct tendencies. One school aims to describe symptoms in different maladies, and then to show the physiological significance of these disturbances. Further, it attempts to co-ordinate the symptoms—for example, shows the relation between delirium and mental pain or sorrow. Incidentally, this sort of investigation contributes to the understanding of the normal quality of the mental states of which the pathological cases are exaggerations. Another group of students have given special attention to the readaptations which result from derangements in the mind or senses. Thus, blindness causes much greater use of auditory and tactile senses, and stress may be laid upon the quality and quantity of these readjustments. Many facts which in the normal functioning of these senses are obscured can be observed in the unusual conditions. Insanity, like blindness, furnishes notable readjustments, whose study in this connection is profitable. The study of the same general functional activities, such as attention, or feeling, or emotion, in different maladies, is another tendency. In this pursuit normal functionings are revealed by the comparative study. Again, particular stress may be laid on the inner or subjective as distinguished from the behavioristic side of the mental life. The Freudian school has attempted to trace casual links between subconscious processes and the higher conscious life. It has achieved brilliant results in showing how some higher mental states and acts are related to sex impulses, abnormal bodily conditions, or dream life, although it has been mistaken in generalizing on the theory that all higher states of mind can be explained in a similar manner. Hence all tendencies have contributed to normal psychology.—G. Dumas, "Qu'est-ce que la psychologie pathologique?" *Journal de psychologie normal et pathologique*, April, 1915. C. C. C.

The California Casual and His Revolt.—The Wheatland episode brought the state of California to some degree of realization of its peculiar labor problem. The state is a natural economic unity insulated from the rest of the world. The agricultural part of the state is spotted with areas devoted to highly specialized and seasonal crops. This natural agricultural specialization is the basic cause of the California migratory worker. The railway construction in the state brought in large numbers of an element with new personal habits and labor psychology. The average duration of the job of the casual laborer varies from a maximum of thirty days in the lumber camps to seven days in the harvest fields. Winter is a time of complete idleness. Of the 150,000 migratory workers employed in summer, fully 100,000 are unemployed throughout the winter. The trade unions give very little attention to the migratory laborer.—Carleton H. Parker, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, November, 1915.
E. B. R.

Labor History in the Making.—The 1915 convention of the American Federation of Labor marked a further recognition of the fact that power has gravitated from political to industrial agencies. It registered many important judgments. It adopted a plan for a world labor congress to be held synchronously with the proposed world peace congress. Its chief concerns will be due attention to "human welfare" and "democratic ideals." The debate over training in the public schools for self-defense precipitated an earnest discussion. President Gompers' steps to insure consideration for labor principles in pan-American affairs was indorsed. The convention also reaffirmed the right of trade unions to expand, to amalgamate, to internationalize their constituencies. It rejected the attempt to apply initiative, referendum, and recall to its own officers. Resolutions were passed on the question of migratory and unemployed laborers, on the eight-hour law, on the preservation of voluntary rights in the matter of arbitration, and on federal means of investigating and enlarging efforts in behalf of vocational education. The convention climaxed its list of legislative achievements with the adoption of a program of constructive legislation on the basis of which bills are to be formulated and promoted from time to time. Samuel Gompers, *American Federationist*, January, 1916. M. T. P.

Organization of Work.—The world has never seen a more powerful organization of working forces than that which was perfected in the year 1914–15, when the world mobilized all its strength and resources for war. At the close of the war the great problem will be to organize work so as to accommodate the masses released from military service, the thousands of cripples, and a large percentage of the women who have been initiated into new fields of work during the war. Is it not conceivable that an organization of the masses for work can be perfected after the war, as has been done for the war—as for the military service, so also for work in the development of commerce and industry? Such an organization of work must be based on a comprehensive system of employment bureaus, established by law as branches of the state labor bureau.—Helene Simon, "Organisation der Arbeit," *Die Zukunft*, December, 1915.
H. A. J.

Modern Unemployment and Its Control.—The best remedy against unemployment is the creation of real work. It is a great mistake to give support to the poor and not to ask for some service in return. Germany spends, all told, a billion marks a year for such unproductive giving. In this regard the *Verein für soziale innere Kolonization Deutschlands* has found a way in giving employment to men in street-, road-, and railroad-building, in draining moors, cleaning forests, etc. Provision for such employment of the temporarily unemployed all over the empire would be of great benefit. There are over two and one-half million hectares of moorland in Germany which could be reclaimed and used in the production of food, to make the country more independent in this respect. The expenses of this work are nearly covered by the rise in land values alone. Shelter could be provided for the laborers in various ways at convenient distances from the waste land. Payments would be made in part to the laborer and in part to his family. Almost any kind of laborer would be fit for such work. Even women could be employed, where absolutely necessary, in the lighter work of planting or digging up of the lighter sandy soils. Forest work, such as cutting down trees and cleaning away stumps, could be done in winter. Such stumps furnish fuel for many industries, charcoal, now imported in large quantities, and oil of turpentine. The groups of laborers should not contain over 200 or 300 each, and the expense of them should be borne by the communities where they work. Therefore, the productive expenditure of the vast sums now spent in charity would not only be a great material benefit to the nation, but, what is more important, it would help to build up character and self-respect in the laborer, which charity now tends to undermine. After the war there might be a strong movement of settlers to these reclaimed areas.—Hans Ostwald, "Die moderne Arbeitslosigkeit und ihre Bekämpfung," *Preussische Jahrbücher*, December, 1915. C. C. J.

The Reduction of the Adult Male Population in Europe.—In natural populations there is no fixed ratio between the sexes; sometimes the males somewhat outnumber the females, sometimes the females are more numerous than the males. The present ruthless war will reduce the number of adult men in European society to a proportion smaller perhaps than ever before existed. It is probable that many more have been slain than are officially reported, 4,000,000 being a conservative estimate. What will be the economic and social consequences of this slaughter of men? There will be fewer demands for houses, widows will live together communally, hence house rents will be lower. Farm laborers will be scarcer than they were before the war, and as the work will have to be carried on by women, children, and cripples, agriculture will change to forms which require less labor and strength, e.g., gardening, herding. Women will find their way into commerce and industry in greater numbers. Manual laborers will be in a position to claim higher wages, and, realizing their power, they are likely to create movements similar to those in Europe after the Black Death. The teaching classes and certain professions have been most decimated by the war, and therefore Europe will lack the benefits resulting from a large intellectual class of men. The scarcity of men will lead women to marry old men and boys. Many women will not hesitate to marry into any social class where a husband can be found. Scandalous and polygamous unions will arouse little comment, so familiar will they be. But higher positions will be open to women, and here their better qualities will come forth. Economy will be a necessity and thrift will be restored to the virtues. New political classifications will arise; women will probably obtain more voting power. In time, if peace prevails, an approximate balance of the sexes will be naturally attained.—Arthur Girault, "La Diminution de la population adulte male en Europe," *Revue d'èconomique politique*, September–December, 1915. C. C. C.

Neglected Children and Juveniles.—After fifteen months of war the conditions of our children and juveniles become alarming. Newspaper reports about ambuscades, youthful robbers and swindlers, and the number of peddling and begging children are increasing. An extensive and intensive care and supervision has become imperative. Neglected youth may retain its physical but not its social vitality. Street life, which breeds laziness, and the craving for sensationalism are the great dangers of our children. They undermine the very qualities essential for good citizenship—creative power and energy. To counteract these disorganizing forces and the increase of juvenile delin-

quency, begging and peddling should be suppressed and a pension granted to such parents and families as need it. Kindergartens, nurseries, playgrounds should be established, and continuation and vacation schools maintained and made obligatory for all who are not adequately taken care of during their free hours. The school boards should assist the parents and increase the family influence through special meetings for parents. Church, school, police, and volunteer workers should co-operate in the care of the children and the investigation of the conditions under which they live whenever found without proper care. Some of these principles have already been put into practice by order of the Board of Education for Lower Austria.—Petra Belem, "Zur Verwharlosung der Kinder," *Oesterreichische Rundschau*, October, 1915.
Z. T. E.

War Socialism and Peace Socialism.—The socialists believe that the present war will result in the destruction of capitalism and the creation of a new order in industrial life, the destruction of the nationality principle in politics, and the building up of a feeling of international brotherhood among workmen. Such prophecies, however, have not and will not come true. Finance and state industries only have collapsed, but the industries of the people have stood the test. For these industries the war will be an epoch-making period. The measures taken for their regulation as to supply, demand, and price are interpreted as indicating a socialistic trend which may be carried out still further after the war. What plainly opposes this view is the inner satisfaction felt at the limiting of industrial freedom of all kinds and all that bears the name of socialism. Furthermore, the war has in no way served to foster a spirit of internationalism, but rather to intensify the feeling of nationalism, which will exist for a long time after peace is restored.—Andreas Voight, "Kriegssozialismus und Friedssozialismus," *Zeitschrift für Sozialwissenschaft*, January, 1916. H. A. J.

The War and Socialism.—Does the war bring socialism nearer? Do the war industries support a movement operating to furnish the necessities of life in the interest of the classes instead of the speculators? The needs of the army must be filled on the open market, which means that a scale of prices must be established in order to drive private speculation from the field. When we consider, for example, the work of the military raw-product division, with its far-reaching statistical data, of the raw-product corporations founded by the government for supporting the army and industries; and when we think of the government taking possession of all leather, metals, and rubber, of the government aid in establishing new factories, of the entire reorganization of the transportation and credit systems through state action, we see signs of an enormous revolution in industrial life. A far greater part of industry, however, works not for the market, but to fill orders for the state. Such order-filling work naturally does not represent necessity-filling industry. If, however, the consumer possesses the power and the desire to prescribe for the producer the working conditions, the choice of raw products, and the determining of the price in a rather large measure a great advance toward this type of industry is made. That it does not exist in a much larger degree today lies not in technical or organization factors but chiefly in social and political restrictions.—Gustav Eckstein, "Der Krieg und der Sozialismus," *Die Neue Zeit*, November, 1916. H. A. J.

Untimely Remarks concerning the Future of Europe.—The present war proves that preparation against war is a failure and that other methods must be employed to insure against it. This is only possible through a federation of the majority of the European states. I showed sixteen years ago at the time of the creation of the Hague Tribunal that such a tribunal would be futile. There is no power to enforce these treaties, and self-interest still is the highest law. There is no way of limiting competitive armament, and this war may be repeated with all its horrors. The unification of feudal Japan in the face of threatened European invasion is a splendid example of what such a federation would mean to Europe. The mass-killing of virile men leaves the propagation of the race to the men of poor quality. This means a quantitative and a qualitative decrease in population. The resulting economic pressure after this war will further reduce the birth-rate. The relative power of European states is always shifting, and new powers rise to take the place of others. Some Asiatic power like China, if once aroused and developed, and especially the United States of North America, will in a certain length of time reduce all European powers to second rank by virtue of her population and economic power. The United States of Europe would have a representative from each country in the federation with voting power proportional to the population. The army and navy would be in common and in time of war would be under the sole control of the general government. Only in such a way can future wars be avoided.—W. Schallmayer, "Unzeitgemässe Gedanken über Europas Zukunft," *Archiv für Rassen- und Gesellschafts-Biologie*, January, 1916.

C. C. J.

Psychological and Historical Interpretations for Culture.—Most psychological discussions of anthropological problems are carried on by psychologists, not anthropologists. This is largely true of psychology of religion, of psychology of art, of psychology of sex, and of psychology of society. The point of view of anthropology would call for a treatment of all comparable material—some imposing psychology of religion goes only to the roots of our own western religion. Anthropology aims to treat only the acquired activity complexes of human groups; psychology studies the initial psychological equipment and the subsequent psychological constitution of separate individuals. Anthropology is not concerned with even the comparative behavior of individuals. However, the instinctive factors in the differentiation of cultures is an important problem to both anthropologist and psychologist. Thorndike's *Original Nature of Man* seems to bear out a number of our fundamental anthropological positions. Yet it is not wise for either of us to intrude into the other's field. Psychology can now be of the very greatest service to anthropology by discovering the relations between man's innate and cultural equipments; but the specific historical data of the anthropologist is the material from which the elements and growth of culture must be treated.—Clark Wissler, *Science*, February 11, 1916.

M. T. P.

The Most Fundamental Problem in Modern Sociology.—Comte's thorough training in the natural sciences resulted in the transferring of his technique into his sociological investigations. His efforts were centered in analyzing such concrete sciences as history, archaeology, political economy, and ethnography, dealing with society and its activities, and by induction securing abstract laws upon which he built up a new abstract science which he called sociology. The greatest differences of opinion in the field of sociology have been between the economic and the psychic viewpoints, Marx representing the former and Comte the latter. Comte endeavors to prove that the fundamental social institutions are founded upon the individual instincts and ability to reason. Considering religion as the key to sociology, Comte has worked out his theory of religion, dealing with the inception, the development, the importance, and the individual and social basis of religion. The motive power in the development of religion is the theoretical thinking, passing through the three stages: (1) the theological or fictitious, (2) the metaphysical or abstract, and (3) the positive or scientific. All industrial developments depend upon the psychic development. Even the social division of labor, and the resulting development of classes, are based upon the laws of psychic development. Since the status of society as a whole depends in the first place upon the psychic, and in the second place upon the economic, factors, the psychic causes which up to the present time have brought about certain social anomalies ought to be ferreted out and efforts directed toward their reform, without neglect of the necessary economic reform.—C. Billberg, "Det mest aktuella problemet inom den moderna sociologien," *Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift*, September, 1915.

H. A. J.

The Most Fundamental Problem in Modern Sociology.—In his criticism of Marx's theory of the proletariat and of his materialistic interpretation of history, Steffen endeavors to show that these are unscientific and therefore untenable, because they are based upon metaphysical knowledge and deductive reasoning, a manifestation of Marx's inadequate knowledge in natural science. His capital and production theories are born from this a priori constructed proletariat theory. Therefore the entire theoretical structure of socialism, the economic as well as the sociological, now lies almost totally in ruins. Steffen adds that the economic interpretation of society must be based upon a psychological, a fully realistic, evolutionistic sociology. The most vital problem of modern sociology is scientifically to enlarge the social-democratic interpretation of society. The first step in attaining this objective result is complete freedom from prejudices and predispositions. Of the numerous tenets of the socialistic doctrine, Steffen accepts the two following: (1) somewhat more of the concentration, accumulation, and socialization theories than the opponents of these theories would accept; (2) the state and communal organization of industry, with corresponding change of the personal property right to the means of production. An analysis of Steffen's writings indicates that his political trend of mind casts a shadow over his scientific conclusions.—C. Billberg, "Det mest aktuella problemet inom den moderna sociologien," *Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift*, June, 1915. H. A. J.

A Profession in the Making.—The social spirit in America has so expressed itself in diversified yet closely allied activities as to give rise to a new vocation. This calling makes an appeal to the missionary spirit in young men and women. The so-called charitable activities of the country are in general animated by a desire not merely to help individuals but to improve the conditions of life. The common purposes and activities of the social workers tend to unite them into one zealous group, and to develop a consciousness of common interests. There are some 4,000 men and women now engaging in social work, many at small salaries and many without education or special training. Trained experts in social work are in demand, and as such experts increase in number some now employed will be displaced. This is desirable both for the public and for the sake of those who need relief. Professional schooling will help to eliminate the undesirables, prevent others of their kind from taking up the work, and discover persons competent to enter the field of social-welfare work.—Edward T. Devine, *The Survey*, January, 1916. E. B. R.

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